

JUVENILE JUSTICE
FORMULA GRANT FUNDING PLAN
FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2018-2022



South Carolina Department of Public Safety
Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs
May 2018

3. Program Narrative

South Carolina's plan is developed on principles found in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). South Carolina's juvenile justice system treats youth equitably based on gender, race, family income, and disability. South Carolina seeks to empower families and supports approaches that will strengthen families. Formula grant awards may be made to state agencies, units of general local government, or private nonprofit agencies (only if such private agency requests funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of general local government). To the extent practicable, priority in funding will be given to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based. Funds from the Title II Formula grant do not supplant existing funding, nor do they displace paid employees. Activities implemented with these funds do not impair any collective bargaining relationships and are expended on programs that are a part of a coordinated community system of resources. South Carolina does not use funds from the Social Security Act for placement of juvenile offenders in the juvenile justice system. All funds are managed in compliance with government accounting standards and are subject to an annual audit. Any funding that becomes available under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] will be equitably distributed within the state. Based on a statewide juvenile justice administration expenditure survey completed in October 1998 and a 2013 informal survey conducted by Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs staff, data show that the State of South Carolina, through its centralized juvenile justice system bears more than 90% of the financial responsibility for the administration of the juvenile justice functions in the State. South Carolina has requested a waiver of the standard two-thirds pass-through for local agencies and it has been granted for at least the past decade. In Federal

Fiscal Years 2014-2017, South Carolina was granted a 100% pass-through waiver regarding the Title II Formula grant funds.

a. Description of the Issue.

1. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

South Carolina has a largely centralized juvenile justice system, separate and apart from the adult system, and the state bears over 90% of the costs of juvenile justice. The goal of this broad spectrum of services is promoting public safety, preventing delinquency, and rehabilitating juvenile offenders.

- **Law Enforcement:** The primary functions of law enforcement are apprehension, detention, and referral to the judicial system for further action. Within the scope of their prescribed functions, law enforcement officers and agencies have discretionary powers and the latitude to exercise their best judgment on the proper disposition of cases before them.
- **Juvenile Detention:** South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (SCDJJ) is responsible for advising law enforcement whether juveniles taken into custody should be detained in jail or released pending court appearance. In order to ensure uniformity in detention/release screening decisions statewide, specific criteria are applied to define those circumstances that justify detention. These criteria reflect concerns for community protection, an orderly court process, and the safety of the juvenile. SCDJJ operates a Juvenile Detention Center in Columbia for statewide placement of juvenile offenders. South Carolina also utilizes three local juvenile detention facilities: Alvin S. Glen Detention facility located in Richland County, Charleston County Juvenile Detention facility, and the Greenville County Juvenile Detention facility.

- **Intake Services:** SCDJJ Intake staff provide immediate assistance when a juvenile is taken into custody or brought to the attention of the Family Court. They offer crisis intervention referrals, conduct preliminary assessments with juveniles and their families, and make referrals for those youth with special needs.
- **Judicial Services:** Judicial services are provided by Family Court Judges operating under the South Carolina Unified (Statewide) Family Court Judicial System. Between the adjudication and disposition of a case, the court may order temporary commitment of the juvenile to SCDJJ for a comprehensive bio-psychosocial evaluation.
- **Probation Services:** SCDJJ community case managers supervise youth placed on probation by the Family Court. These managers work with the child and family members to establish behavioral guidelines and set treatment objectives in a written plan for services. Progress in meeting the objectives is monitored through monthly office, home, and/or school visits. Referrals also are made as necessary to appropriate community services or programs.
- **Evaluation Services:** SCDJJ's Regional Evaluation Centers offer a comprehensive array of diagnostic services for juvenile offenders who are committed temporarily pending dispositional outcome in Family Court. Community evaluations can also be ordered by the Family Court as an alternative to secure residential evaluations after careful consideration of the needs of the juvenile and protection for the general public.
- **Rehabilitative Services:** SCDJJ provides treatment services to delinquent youth in their homes, community residential placements, or while committed to SCDJJ custody through the Division of Rehabilitative Services. These services include psychological and social work services, as well as proper classification and assignment of all juvenile offenders based upon an assessment of their individual risks and needs.

- **Private and State Operated Community-Based Programs:** Therapeutic Foster Care, Group Care, Marine and Wilderness Camps, Community Juvenile Arbitration Program, Project Right Turn (PRT), and Parole Services.

2. Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems and needs.

The following section provides a statistical summary of some contributing key social factors and the flow of children through South Carolina's juvenile justice process. The data presented are grouped into the following categories: juvenile arrest data, juvenile referral data, crime in schools, judicial dispositions, and detention admissions data. Most data show multi-year trends. Refer to charts in Appendix N of this application for additional data elements that contribute to this analysis. Data sources and limitations are indicated as appropriate.

Juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age, and race

- South Carolina Incident-Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) data from the 2015 calendar year indicate that, for juveniles, black males comprised 60% of Part I violent crime index offenses and black females accounted for 14%, while white males and white females accounted for 23% and 1.8%, respectively. Of 2,630 Part I property crime index offenses for juveniles, black males comprised 49% and black females accounted for 12%, while white males and white females accounted for 25.9% and, 11% respectively.
- In 2015, for juveniles, black males were more likely to be arrested for every offense (for which a relative rate index could be calculated) than white males, except for liquor law violations and runaway. The arrest rates for black male juveniles were particularly

high for robbery, in which they were 24.2 times more likely than white male juveniles to be arrested. Again, comparing black male juveniles to white male juveniles, this pattern carried over to other violent crimes such as aggravated assault (3.3 times as likely) and, sexual battery (2.4 times as likely). Larceny/theft (3.6 times as likely) was another such offense, as were stolen property offenses (7.9 times as likely), disorderly conduct (4.3 times as likely), simple assault (3.5 times as likely), and intimidation (3.4 times as likely).

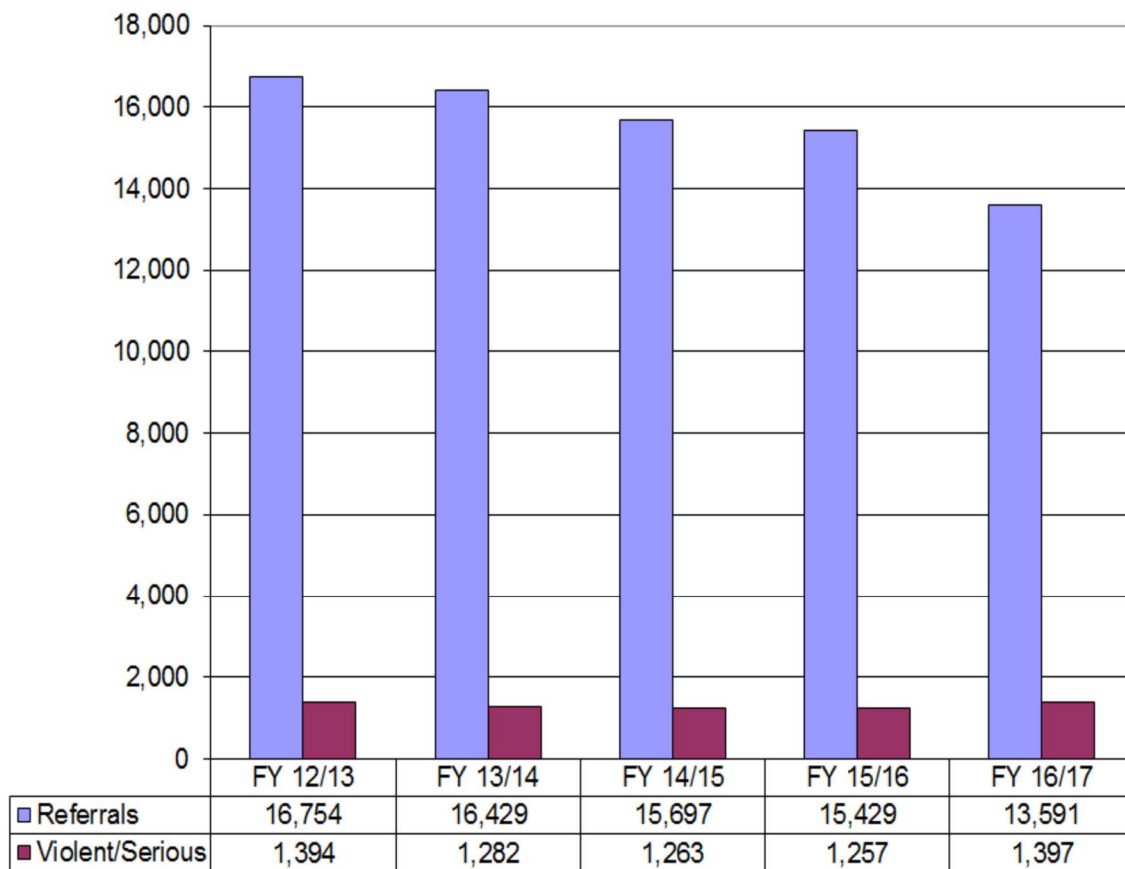
- Again, in 2015, white females were less likely to be arrested for every offense (for which a relative rate index could be calculated) than white males, except for the offenses of pornography/obscene material (1.2 times as likely) and being a runaway (1.1 times as likely). The case was different for black females; for several offenses they had an increased chance of being arrested when compared to the white-male reference group, including disorderly conduct (3.5 times as likely), simple assault (2.2 times as likely), and runaway (2.6 times as likely). Due to small numbers, the relative rate index for most offenses could not be calculated for the “other” race. Whenever this calculation was possible, both males and females of the “other” race were less likely to be arrested than white males.

Juvenile Referrals

The information presented in the following pages includes the most recent data and statistics published by SCDJJ in its Fiscal Year 2016-2017 Annual Statistical Report. As reflected in the charts and graphs, overall rates of juvenile crime and referrals to DJJ have continued in their 20-year downward trajectory. However, we did see an increase this year in juvenile violent and serious offenses after a drastic decline since the 1995-96 peak. Violent crime rates this year were roughly

equivalent to the violent crime rate from 2012-2013, though still significantly lower overall in the last decade. On a positive note this year, SCDJJ observed a sharp decrease in the number of juveniles charged with Disturbing School offenses. This comes as part of larger efforts to prevent students from entering the “school-to-prison pipeline” for minor transgressions. It is best to be handled directly by school officials and local resource officers, rather than pushing youth into the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor FY 2012/2013 through FY 2016/2017



Over the last 5 years, juvenile cases* to the solicitor decreased 19%, while the number of violent/serious cases** has fluctuated somewhat. Violent and serious cases comprised just ten percent of Family Court juvenile cases in FY 16/17.

The age breakdown for referrals to DJJ in FY 16/17 was 26% age 13 or younger, 48% age 14 or 15, and 26% age 16 or older.

The gender breakdown for FY 16/17 was 67% male and 33% female.

The racial breakdown for FY 16/17 was 55% Black, 40% White, 3% Hispanic, and 2% other race/ethnicity.

*A case may consist of one or more offenses charged to a juvenile and processed together. The most serious offense is used to categorize a case when multiple offenses are involved.

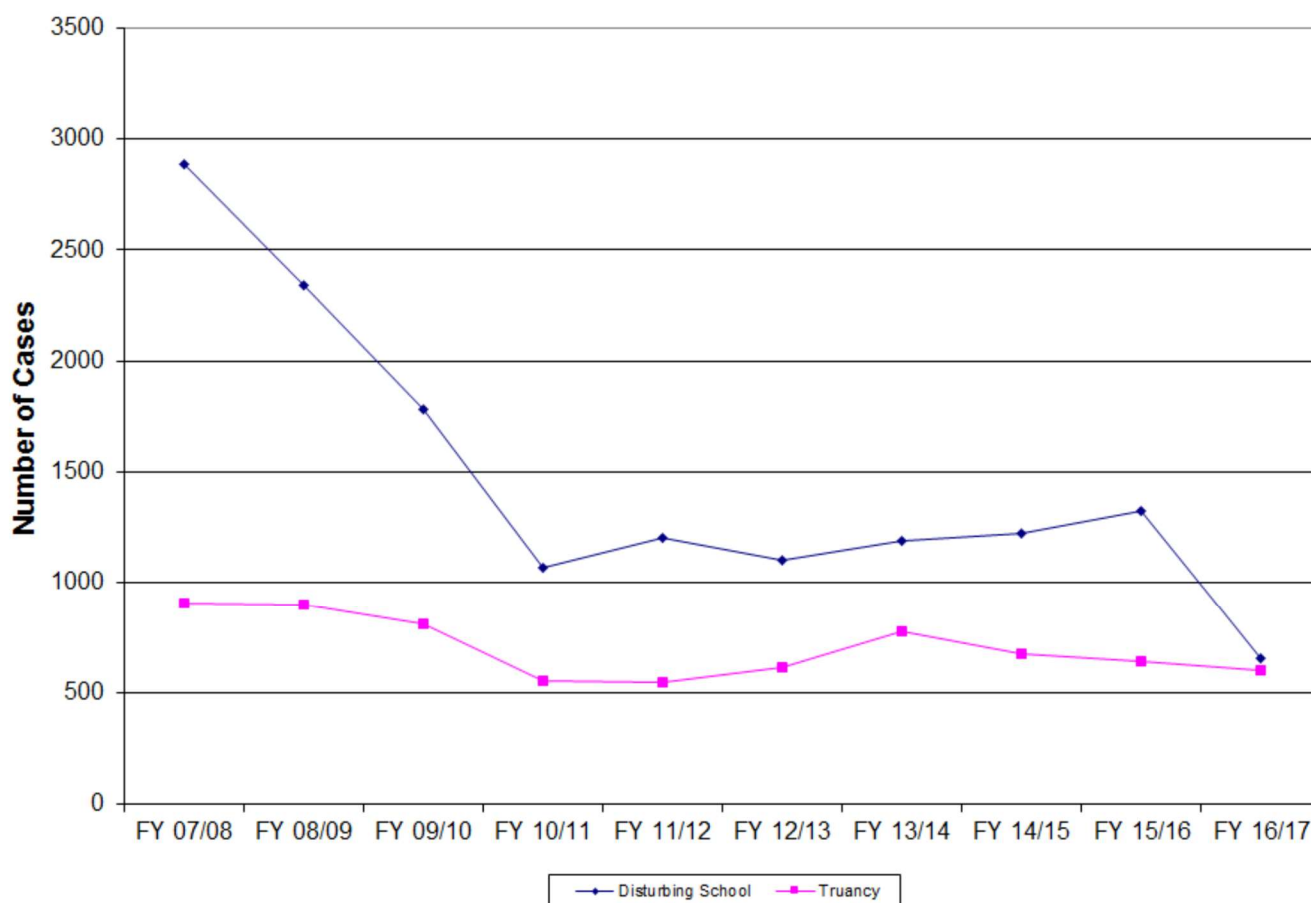
**Violent/serious cases include murder, criminal sexual conduct 1st & 2nd degree, assault & battery with intent to kill, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, armed robbery, arson 1st & 2nd degree, burglary 1st & 2nd degree, drug trafficking, and all offenses categorized in the South Carolina Code of Laws as acts against persons, except for non-aggravated assaults such as assault and battery 3rd degree.

Source: SCDJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2016-2017

Crime in Schools

Disturbing School and Truancy Trends In Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor FY 2007/2008 through FY 2016/2017

Ten Year Trend for Disturbing School and Truancy Cases



Historically, school related offenses have factored heavily into juvenile cases in South Carolina. The 10-year trend in disturbing school cases reflects a sharp decline in cases since the peak year

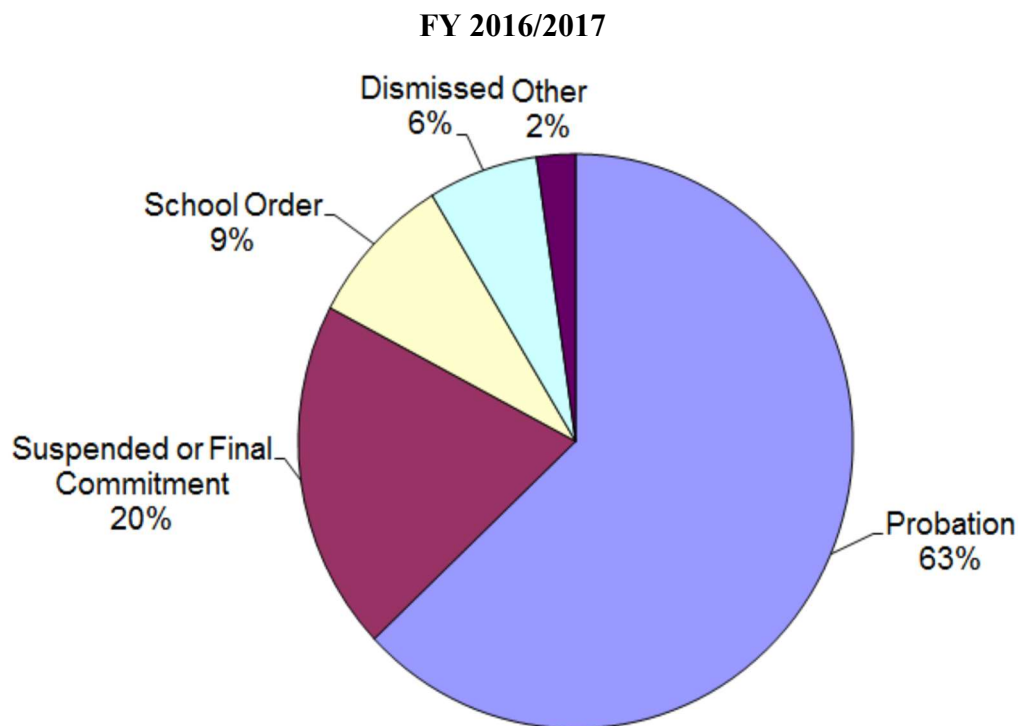
in FY 06/07, followed by steady flow of cases over the previous six years. In FY 16/17 there was a sharp decline (51 percent decrease) of disturbing school cases.

A joint effort by DJJ and the State Department of Education to manage truancy as a school issue rather than a juvenile justice issue resulted in an abrupt decline in truancy cases after FY 02/03. Following a period of relative stability between FY 04/05 and FY 09/10, truancy declined, and has been stabilizing between 600 and 800 cases a year.

Source: SCDJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2016-2017

Judicial Dispositions

Family Court Judicial Dispositions in Juvenile Cases

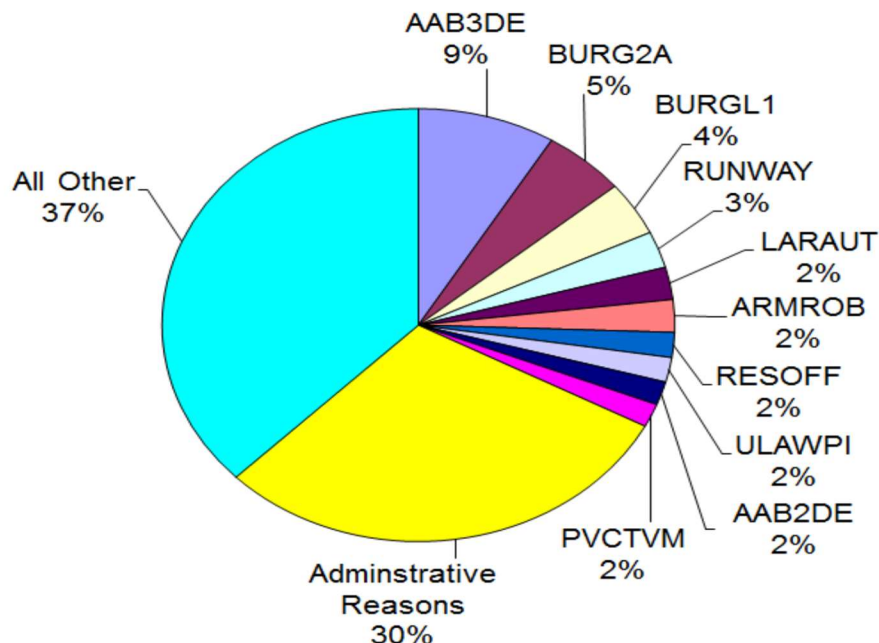


The Family Court disposed of 5,363 juvenile cases during FY 16/17. Probation was the primary disposition in 63% of the cases. Another 10% of the cases also have probation occurring as a dual sentence following a short period of commitment.

Source: SCDJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2016-2017

Detention and admissions

Most Frequent Offenses/Reasons Associated with Juvenile Detention FY 2016/2017



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=1,068)	% All Detention Cases (n=3,320)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	284	9%
2	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	170	5%
3	Burglary 1st Degree	132	4%
4	Status: Running Away*	89	3%
5	Larceny: Breaking into motor vehicles etc.	79	2%
5	Armed Robbery	79	2%
7	Resisting Arrest	61	2%
8	Unlawful carrying of pistol	60	2%
9	Assault & Battery 2nd degree	57	2%
9	Probation Violation (Category V) Misdemeanor	57	2%

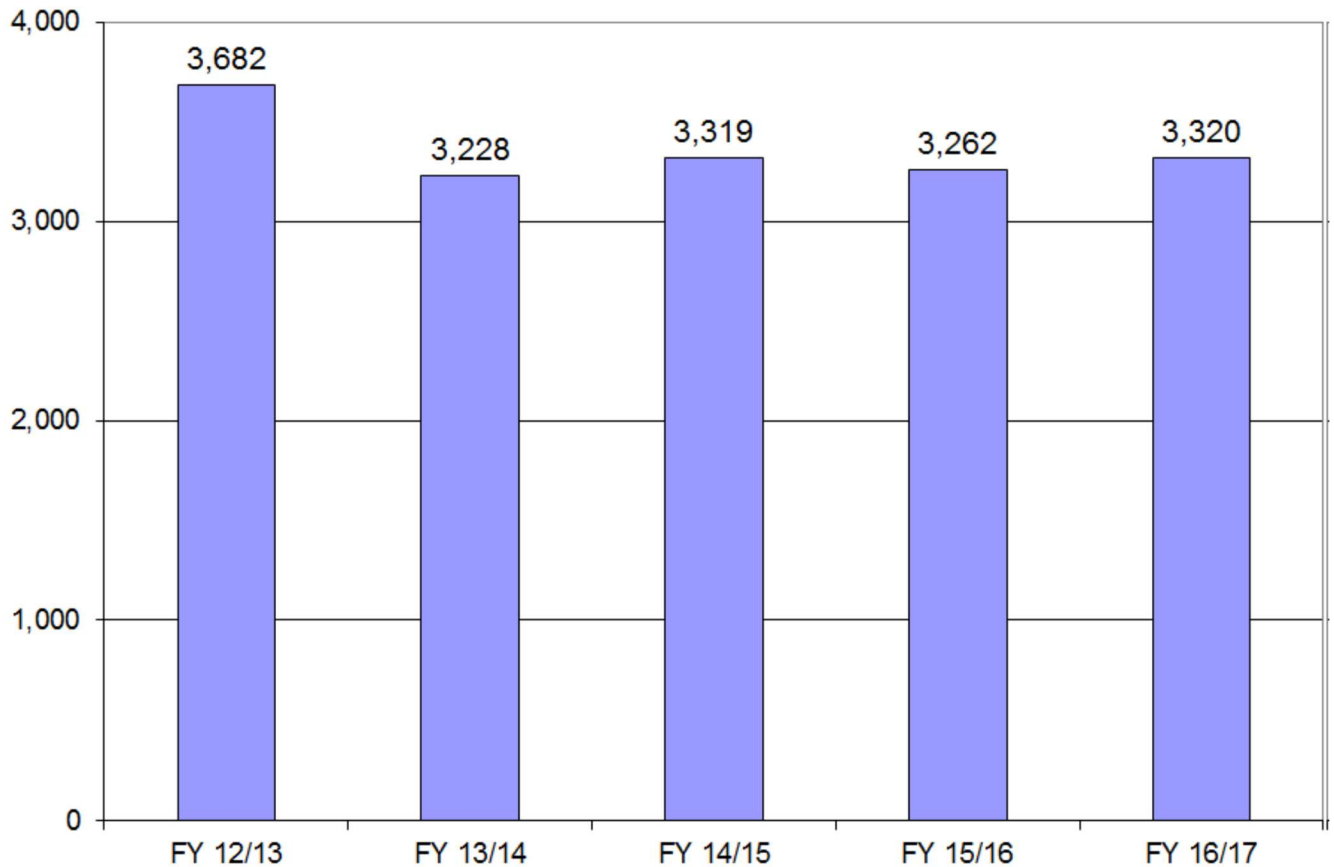
In FY 16/17, the ten offenses listed above accounted for 32% of all juvenile detentions in the state. The top ten includes one status offense, Running Away. In all, there were more than 150 individual offenses for which juveniles were detained. Additionally, 974 juveniles (29 percent) were held for administrative reasons such as pickup orders and bench warrants (688), judicially detained (167), and administrative holds (50).

*Status offenses are offenses that can be charged only against juveniles including truancy, running away, and Incurigibility.

Source: SCDJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2016-2017

Juvenile Detention Admissions Pre- and Post- Adjudication

FY 2012/2013 through FY 2016/2017



A total of 2,045 youth were admitted to DJJ's detention center, accounting for 62% of the 3,320 detentions statewide (several counties operate their own detention centers).

The racial breakdown for admissions to detention in FY 16/17 was 63% Black, 31% White, and 6% other race/ethnicity.

The gender breakdown for FY 16/17 was 78% male and 22% female.

Source: SCDJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2016-2017

State Priority: Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice (JJ) Grant Programs within the Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs (OHSJP) at the South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) is to award, administer, and monitor federal JJ grant funding streams for which the South Carolina Code of Laws [23-6-30] designates the SCDPS to be the State Administering Agency (SAA). The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (GJJAC) is South Carolina's State Advisory Group (SAG), and serves in an advisory capacity to the Governor, as well as the SCDPS' JJ Programs section. The JJDP Act outlines specific membership requirements. The Council was created by state statute (Sections 23-4-210 through 23-4-230) after the enactment of the JJDP Act in order to comply with the State Advisory Group requirement of the Act. The GJJAC submits its Annual Report to the Governor and State legislature, which provide recommendations regarding South Carolina's compliance with the JJDP. The GJJAC reviews, comments, scores, and votes on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the SAA. Additionally, a sub-committee of the GJJAC participates in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan, which is then reviewed and approved by the full GJJAC. The GJJAC seeks regular input from juveniles who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system at GJJAC quarterly meetings. Currently, one system-involved juvenile remains on the GJJAC, and additional appointments of system-involved juveniles are pending at the Governor's Office. The GJJAC expects these appointments to be confirmed before August 1, 2018.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 has four core protections with which states must comply to receive federal juvenile justice funding. The

deinstitutionalization of status offenders, jail removal, sight and sound separation, and disproportionate minority contact are the four core protections federally mandated by the Act. The state is currently (FY2017, based on FY2016 data) deemed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to be compliant in all areas in the JJDP Act. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), the need for gender-specific services, secure juvenile detention, and alternatives to detention remain problem areas for South Carolina. The state is currently deemed compliant in the area of disproportionate minority contact (DMC), but challenges within this core protection remain problematic for South Carolina as well.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders/Gender-Specific

Children continue to be detained and committed for status offenses in South Carolina. A Status Offender Task Force was coordinated by the Children's Law Center as a component of the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant. The Task Force was charged with reviewing and analyzing information related to status offense cases in South Carolina, such as state and county data, South Carolina statutes, comparable statutes and policies in other states, and current practices. The Task Force then identified recommendations that would improve the current status offense system and provide better outcomes for youth charged with status offenses and their families.

As cited in the Status Offender Task Force's 2015 report, *Status Offense Cases in South Carolina: A Review and Recommendations*, during the identified 12-month period, 84 detentions and 123 commitments of youth for status offenses were identified. None of these status-offending youth had current or prior adjudications for criminal offenses; they were solely status offenders. A lack of sufficient community-based options and services for status offenders and their families was cited as a major obstacle to assisting these youth in the community, resulting in reliance on

the judicial system. Diversionary and family-based services have been identified as effective approaches to working with this population, but these solutions are not uniformly available across the state. Trainings are needed to eliminate gender-related disparities and address better outcomes for females in the juvenile justice system. As discussed in the Task Force's report, females are overrepresented as status offenders within the juvenile justice system. A 12-month analysis of data provided by DJJ's Office of Research and Statistics showed that more than half of the children detained for status offenses in South Carolina were females (64%). African American females accounted for 35% of all status offense detentions. A majority of youth committed to DJJ for status offenses were females (66%), and African-American females accounted for almost one-third of all status offense commitments. Stakeholders cited a lack of gender-specific treatment services in the community and the ineligibility of status offenders for most diversion programs as obstacles to working with these youth.

There is an overall lack of understanding of status offender issues throughout South Carolina. Individuals working within the justice system, and agencies involved in dealing with status offenders, do not have a clear understanding of the federal mandates of the JJDP Act. The various agencies that have contact with and provide services for these youth tend to focus solely on the piece of the process with which they are directly responsible.

There is also no standard, consistent language for court orders in the state, and many of the court orders currently being used to commit status offenders and contemnors to SCDJJ are outdated and may not contain the information necessary to qualify as a "valid court order," according to federal requirements. In an effort to address the valid court order and status offender issue in South Carolina, the Compliance Monitor conducts an audit of individual status offender cases to compare the statistical compilation to actual court orders in each case to highlight any

discrepancies identified. The Compliance Monitor also verifies any incorrect data submitted to the OHSJP. As a result, the monitoring report to OJJDP shows a considerable improvement in the DSO rate. A Memorandum of Understanding between SCDJJ and the OHSJP has facilitated this effort.

Secure Juvenile Detention/Disproportionate Minority Contact

Secure juvenile detention remains a problem in South Carolina's juvenile justice system, and will be a focus of the state's efforts in juvenile funding. The issue involves misuse of detention (for minor and status offenses and minority youth), overuse (excessive lengths of stay due to case backlogs, paperwork, and poor communication), and a need for additional alternatives that can bridge the gap between secure detention and release to parents/guardians. The magnitude of the problem is best illustrated by reviewing detention statistics at the county level. Nineteen of the 46 counties securely detained more than 50 juveniles in FY2015-2016. Of 3,262 juveniles detained statewide, the highest number (462, or 14.2 percent), was in Greenville County. Charleston County had the second highest number (434, or 13.3 percent). The types of offenses for which youth were detained were often minor.

According to the SCDJJ's 2016-2017 Annual Statistical Report, SCDJJ's centrally located Detention Center in Columbia originally was designed to hold 72 juveniles in secure custody pending court processing. For nine of 12 months in the State Fiscal Year 2016-17 the average population was at or below design capacity. Overall, the average daily population of this facility in State Fiscal Year 2016-17 was 67 juveniles. Of a total of 3,320 youth detained statewide in the State Fiscal Year 2016-17, SCDJJ's facility held 2,045. Studies have shown that secure detention increases the likelihood that a youth will be securely committed after adjudication. This issue is

more pressing because DMC in South Carolina is present at the detention and commitment phases of the system, not at referral or prosecution; black youth are more affected than white youth. According to relative rate index (RRI) data for the period of January 2015 to December 2015, the statewide RRI for Blacks is 3.07 for arrests, and 1.29 for secure detention. At all other phases of the system, Blacks are underrepresented, or the data are not statistically significant. Of the three counties selected for RRI analysis, one had statistically significant results for detention (York, 1.35).

The number of youth detained has decreased by 2% over the last 5 years, even as the number of juvenile cases to the solicitor has decreased by 10%, and the violent crime rate has remained relatively constant. The number of females in secure detention is a concern. Although the rate of females involved in the juvenile justice system has stabilized in the past 5 years, representing 33% of referrals and 20% of final commitments in the State Fiscal Year 2015-16, females comprised 24% of youth in secure detention facilities and a very high proportion of runaways.

Alternatives to Detention

South Carolina has initiated a statewide Restorative Justice Diversion Program in all 16 Judicial Circuits, called Juvenile Arbitration. Juvenile Arbitration operates by using community volunteers trained in the methods of mediation and arbitration to allow juvenile offenders the opportunity to repay the community, accept consequences of delinquent behavior and involve the victim in the sanction process.

While alternatives to detention options have expanded in South Carolina and, are available to all counties for utilization, the need continues for more options and increased usage. SCDJJ placement options include therapeutic foster care and group home care as well as other placement options that further compliment the array of services SCDJJ provides, and/or procures in lieu of

secure detention. SCDJJ makes these alternatives to detention services available throughout the state to local law enforcement entities and to the courts at no cost (as opposed to the cost of \$50 a day to detain a juvenile in the state's Juvenile Detention Center) in order to encourage their utilization. A youth is eligible for detention if the situation meets the criteria of Code of Laws of South Carolina Section 63-19-820, Subsection B, and the youth cannot be supervised adequately at home or in a less secure program or setting. Although juvenile detention is primarily handled at the state level, the decision to detain is made at the local level and, by state statute, local law enforcement officers make the decision to detain. State detention regulations (as of August 2007) prohibit county facilities from holding status offenders for any length of time. Therefore, the SCDJJ Detention facility is the only one in the state that may hold status offenders.

Another factor that contributes to the detention issue regards procedures, training, and education at the local level. The detention decision process varies by jurisdiction, and determining factors may include a combination of officer discretion, departmental policy, SCDJJ recommendation, judicial order, and solicitor's office policy. More education and assistance are needed at the local level and within the private sector to expand non-secure and staff secure alternatives so that law enforcement and the judiciary will be less inclined to assume that secure detention is the only viable option. A parent or guardian's unavailability, inability to adequately supervise and monitor their child, or frustration with their child also plays a role in the decision by law enforcement or a judge to securely detain a youth.

In summary, the selection of DSO, DMC, Gender-specific Services, and Alternatives to Detention as the priority areas ensures that the major juvenile problems in South Carolina will be effectively addressed.

b. Goals and objectives (Listed in priority order)

Planning and Administration: **Program Area Code: 28** – Planning and Administration efforts go towards accomplishing the goals set forth by this plan.

Program Goals:

Provide funding to enable SCDPS staff to effectively administer the Formula grant program.

Program Objectives:

- 1) Provide technical assistance and training to sub grantees and potential grant applicants.
- 2) Ensure that sub grants are operating in accordance with state and federal regulations and effectively implementing the programs.
- 3) Provide staff support to the GJJAC.
- 4) Annually review the state 3-yr plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of state and local needs, that it considers necessary.

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Private Funds	Total
2018	\$47,613	\$47,613	\$95,226
2019	\$47,613	\$47,613	\$95,226
2020	\$47,613	\$47,613	\$95,226

State Advisory Group (SAG) Allocation: Program Area Code: 32 – The SAG will recommend funding to programs and services that will be implemented to meet the goals of this plan.

Program Goals

The GJJAC establishes funding priorities, reviews and scores grant applications, and makes recommendations to the Governor and to state agencies regarding juvenile justice issues.

Program Objectives

- 1) Members will serve as resources to guide state juvenile justice policy and practice.
- 2) Members will be knowledgeable about juvenile justice issues on the state and national levels.

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Private Funds	Total
2018	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
2019	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
2020	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000

Compliance Monitoring: Program Area Code: 19

Program Goals

Maintain compliance with DSO, Separation, and Jail Removal.

Program Objectives

- 1) Maintain compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders requirement:
 - SCDJJ will continue to monitor the Jurisdictions and Family Court Judges that are detaining status offenders and forward information to the SAG.

- SAG members will make contact with Family Court Judges to educate/train them on the importance of utilizing alternatives to detentions.
- SCDJJ has issued a statewide mandate for all of the SCDJJ county offices which indicates that no SCDJJ staff personnel should recommend detention or commitment of a status offender. Consequently, any status offender detentions or commitments are the result of a judicial order.
- The Department of Corrections and SCDPS will continue to monitor and train detention facility staff and law enforcement to ensure that they are aware of state law concerning status offender detention. Each secure facility will be site monitored at least once per year, with additional training and monitoring to be provided as needed.

2) Maintain compliance with the Separation requirement:

- South Carolina has zero Separation violations.

3) Maintain compliance with the Jail Removal requirement:

- South Carolina has zero Jail Removal violations.

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Private Funds	Total
2018	\$56,573	\$0	\$56,573
2019	\$56,573	\$0	\$56,573
2020	\$56,573	\$0	\$56,573

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO): Program Area Code: 20

Program Goals

- Develop uniform procedures for status offenders.
- Conduct regional trainings for Family Court judges, solicitors, defense attorneys, SCDJJ and DOE staff on the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act as it relates to status offenses, and other salient issues facing the juvenile population (i.e. disproportionate minority contact).
- To promote options for local communities to deal with status offenders in a manner other than institutional placement, and to educate judges and court staff about these options.
- To eliminate or prevent the placement of accused or adjudicated status offenders and non-offenders in secure facilities.
- To maintain compliance with the DSO requirement of the JJDP Act.

Program Objectives

- 1) To promote the use of programs that are alternatives to incarceration.
- 2) To promote accurate, consistent, and uniform processing of status offender cases.

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Private Funds	Total
2018	\$117,264	\$0	\$117,264
2019	\$117,264	\$0	\$117,264
2020	\$117,264	\$0	\$117,264

Disproportionate Minority Contact: Program Area Code: 21

Program Goals

- The goals of DMC are a reduced RRI rate at the arrest phase, a reduced RRI rate at the detention phase, a reduced average length of stay, and a reduced RRI rate at the commitment phase.

Program Objectives

- seek local community resources to implement alternatives to secure detention
- increase the number of alternatives statewide
- discourage the use of Scared Straight-type programs that include adult jail tours, interaction with adult inmates, or secure detention as punishment
- continue to promote the use of a risk assessment by local law enforcement
- revise the state detention statute to be more restrictive while ensuring public safety
- increase the number of diversion programs, particularly in those counties that have higher DMC and commitment

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Private Funds	Total
2018	\$117,264	\$0	\$117,264
2019	\$117,264	\$0	\$117,264
2020	\$117,264	\$0	\$117,264

Alternatives to Detention: Program Area Code: 3

Program Goals

- The goals of detention reform are a reduced rate of minority youth in secure detention, a reduced number of juveniles detained longer than six hours in adult jails, compliance with the Jail Removal requirement, a reduced average length of stay, and reduced number of status offenders securely detained.

Program Objectives

- To promote the use of programs that are alternatives to detention.
- Seek local community resources to implement alternatives to secure detention
- Discourage the use of Scared Straight-type programs that include adult jail tours, interaction with adult inmates, or secure detention as punishment.
- To promote the use of alternative programs to address youth with mental health issues.

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Private Funds	Total
2018	\$117,263	\$0	\$117,263
2019	\$117,263	\$0	\$117,263
2020	\$117,263	\$0	\$117,263

Indian Tribe Programs: Program Area Code: 24

Program Goals

- To address youth justice and delinquency prevention issues for Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives.

Program Objectives

- To fund programs to address youth justice and delinquency prevention issues for Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives.

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Private Funds	Total
2018	\$154	\$0	\$154
2019	\$154	\$0	\$154
2020	\$154	\$0	\$154

c. Implementation (activities and services).

Planning and Administration: SCDPS staff who administer the Formula grant program need adequate funding support.

- Hold an annual application workshop to explain program funding priorities and application requirements
- Review applications and prepare funding recommendations with GJJAC Grants Committee input
- Monitor each sub grantee a minimum of once per funding cycle
- Reimburse sub grant requests for payment

- Provide training and technical assistance upon request to local jurisdictions, state agencies, and private organizations
- Prepare federal reports and applications
- Review the plan and submit an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan through the submission of Progress Reports and the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT), and include any necessary modifications in the plan

State Advisory Group Allocation: Provide funding to support the South Carolina State Advisory Group, the Governor’s Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (GJJAC).

- Meet at least four times per year
- Grants Committee will review and score grant applications
- GJJAC will review Grants Committee scores and resulting recommendations
- Attend training conferences to enhance their knowledge of juvenile programs, research, and best practices
- Participate in the development and review of the State Plan.
- Provide information, coordination, and technical assistance at the national, state, and local levels

Compliance Monitoring: Compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act: DSO, Jail Removal, Separation, and DMC.

- On-site monitor secure facilities statewide
- Provide training, technical assistance, and resource materials to detention staff statewide

- Complete required federal reports accurately and efficiently
- Maintain GJJAC member involvement in compliance monitoring site visits and data collection
- Review detention logs monthly

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO): Because of the nature of the detention situation in South Carolina, the goals, objectives, activities, performance measures, and budget of the DSO area will also address #03 Alternatives to Detention, #21 DMC, #22 Diversion, #7 Gangs, and #26 Jail Removal.

- Grant funds support the development of community alternatives to incarceration.
- SCDPS – Continue to provide training for potential applicants explaining the concepts of DSO and detention reform and outlining the state strategy at the annual Grant Application Workshop.

Currently, there are two programs that focus on DSO that are being funded by OHSJP utilizing Formula funds.

1. A program administered by the Fifteenth Circuit Solicitor's Office, the Truancy Reduction Program (TRP), was developed to keep truants in school, out of court, and out of detention or secure confinement. This is accomplished by providing juveniles and their families with services at the onset of truancy issues. TRP builds relationships with community stakeholders to provide needed services for truant juveniles. When a juvenile is referred to the Solicitor's Office for a first time truancy Petition, the Office refers the case to TRP if the juvenile does not have a history of serious or violent offenses with the Department of Juvenile Justice. The Petition is not filed with the court at that time, instead it is held to give the juvenile and his/her family the opportunity to participate and complete TRP. The case manager schedules a hearing

with the juvenile and his/her parent/guardian within thirty (30) days of receipt of the referral. At that hearing, the juvenile and his/her family is given the opportunity to discuss why the juvenile is having excessive unexcused absences. Based on that information, the Case Manager makes a detailed action plan meant to last for a five month semester. The Case Manager follows their progress for the semester, and has the flexibility to extend services if a longer period of time is needed. The Case Manager can reassess the action plan if extenuating circumstances arise that hinder the families' ability to complete the program. If the family completes all recommended referrals/services, the child will successfully complete the program and the Petition will not be filed with the Court. If the juvenile is terminated from the program, the Case Manager notifies the Family Court Solicitor who will file the Petition and the family will be notified by the Court.

2. The Eleventh Circuit Solicitor's Office project is to keep truants in school, out of court, and out of detention or secure confinement. This can be accomplished by providing the juveniles and their families with services through the Truancy Alternative Program (TAP) at the onset of truancy issues. TAP will build relationships with community stakeholders to provide needed services for truant juveniles, including community-based and gender-specific interventions. TAP will decrease the number of youth petitioned for truancy to Family Court. The anticipated number of juveniles to be served is 90 annually, with 70% of participants successfully completing TAP.

Disproportionate Minority Contact: Through the selection of DMC as a priority, the state will work to develop alternatives to secure juvenile detention. Because of the nature of the detention situation in South Carolina, the goals, objectives, activities, performance measures, and budget of

the DMC area will also address #03 Alternatives to Detention, #22 Diversion, #7 Gangs, and #26 Jail Removal.

- Encouraging the use of local resources (to be done by individual GJJAC members as needed)
- The SC Commission on Indigent Defense grant project is to reduce recidivism and disproportionate minority contact among Richland County youth with the juvenile justice system. The pilot project is providing holistic reentry services to improve the outcomes of targeted youth who are returning to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement. The project has client-level and program-level goals, including improved outcomes for the youth and sustainability, expansion, and dissemination of the project.
- The Healing Species grant project is impacting the lives of juvenile offenders and other at-risk youth by teaching compassion and empathy for animals and people as a key character component and as a vehicle for change and recovery. Once a youth, no matter how disadvantaged, can feel compassion for the “least of these,” he or she becomes less egocentric and finds purpose for their life. Even a wounded child can find a strong heart, learn skills on how to get help, and then go on to help others. The only program of its kind, Healing Species’ Violence Prevention and Compassion Education Program delivers strategic options to overcome abuse, violence, crime, drug abuse, and incarceration often passed down from generation to generation and begetting poverty, chaos, and cruelty. Healing Species, sub-grantee 2014-2017, teaches pro-social and life skills not taught in the traditional classroom, and often not taught at home, which inspire hope, confidence, and a vision for the future to turn negative attitudes and behaviors into positive choices.

Population-Specific Plans.

Gender-Specific Programs

Trainings are needed to eliminate gender-related disparities and address better outcomes for females in the juvenile justice system. The State engages in efforts outside the Title II grant to meet the needs of juveniles through gender-specific services. The OHSJP will continue to promote gender specific programs which provide for the prevention and treatment of youth delinquency. The following are programs currently in operation in South Carolina:

- Female Offender Program: This is a gender-specific program using evidence-based interventions such as Girls Circle and Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) skills-building interventions to meet the needs of the female juvenile offender.
- 100 Black Women, Columbia Chapter: This group of volunteers offers educational programing and positive role modeling once a month to female youth. Areas of focus include health, fitness, political advocacy, education, and STEM. This program typically runs five months each year.
- Girl's Circle: A structured support group for girls that integrates relational theory, resiliency practices, and skills training in a specific format designed to increase positive connection, personal and collective strengths, and competence in girls. It aims to counteract social and interpersonal forces that impede girls' growth and development by promoting an emotionally safe setting and structure within which girls can develop caring relationships and use authentic voices. The South Carolina Departments of Juvenile Justice and Social Services are actively working together to implement and expand Girl's Circle in counties statewide.

Rural Services

The OHSJP will continue to promote programs which provide for the prevention and treatment of youth delinquency in rural areas in South Carolina.

Along with evaluation, treatment, and referral services at county offices in rural areas, SCDJJ funds Teen After-School Centers (TASC). TASC are daily after-school programs that are based in local churches, community centers, and other public buildings and staffed by local volunteers in urban and rural communities across the state. These centers are geared toward juveniles in need of additional structure and assistance beyond the normal probation or parole supervision that SCDJJ provides. TASC programs are designed to reduce the likelihood that program participants will be incarcerated. TASC provide supervision, structured daily activity, service coordination, and counseling to juveniles and their families for up to six months. Individual educational enhancements are also developed for children that have had academic or social difficulties in mainstream educational settings. The target population for the TASC program includes non-violent juveniles that are at-risk of incarceration, aged 12-17. Juveniles can be referred to a TASC program by the Family Court, local school resource officers, SCDJJ, or their parents.

Mental Health services

The OHSJP will continue to promote programs which provide mental health services for the prevention and treatment of youth delinquency in South Carolina. The South Carolina Department of Mental Health (DMH) partners with other child-serving agencies to expand and enhance the system of care that is available to the children and families of South Carolina. DMH serves children and adolescents at all levels of the juvenile justice spectrum, including youth on

probation, parole, and those committed to the SCDJJ institutions. DMH and SCDJJ have established a Memorandum of Agreement to serve juveniles who are seriously mentally ill.

According to SCDJJ staff, national data suggests that up to 75% of juveniles have a diagnosed mental health issue. DMH/SCDJJ initiatives divert youth with serious mental illness and/or serious emotional disturbance from the criminal justice system and, ensure that children and adolescents who have already penetrated the system have access to appropriate care and services. Youth with the most serious cases of mental illness are transferred to DMH for placement in a therapeutic setting. However, they remain committed to SCDJJ and are under the jurisdiction of the SC Board of Juvenile Parole. Mental health professionals are stationed in county SCDJJ offices as well as a DMH/SCDJJ liaison stationed at the Broad River Road Correctional facility. Diversion programs targeting status offenders are available at nine (9) Child Mental Health Centers (CMHCs) statewide, including Lexington County CMHC. Juvenile Mental Health court is provided through a partnership between Columbia Area CMHC and Richland County Solicitor's office. These early intervention programs strive to keep youth in home, in school, and out of trouble. Additionally, DMH partners with SCDJJ to provide intensive family services using the Multi-Systemic Therapy Model and is offered at several CMHCs.

Consultation and participation of units of local government.

In South Carolina the GJJAC and its committees include representatives of units of local government. The Three-Year Plan committee meets to actively participate in the development of the plan. Then, the full GJJAC is provided an opportunity for review, comment and approval. The DMC committee hosts community listening sessions around the state and reports back to the full council to develop ideas around DMC, as well as the needs of units of local government. Plans are

developed and implemented to supplement and enhance local efforts. Members of GJJAC also act as Liaisons to communicate directly with units of local government to ensure state and local partnerships are effective and that needs are being communicated.

Using Title II funds, the GJJAC approves grant programs carried out by units of local government to support the goals and objectives of South Carolina's Three-Year Plan. The OHSJP is in frequent communication with these sub-grantees through monitoring visits, the provision of technical assistance, and the review of progress reports. These sub-grantees, as well as other effective local projects often present at GJJAC quarterly meetings. All of these resources are used in the development of the plan and are involved in the implementation of activities.

Collecting and sharing juvenile justice information.

In South Carolina, a juvenile's public child welfare records are available to the court if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system. South Carolina state law allows judges access to juvenile records and information. Currently, interagency coordination and collaboration between youth-serving agencies is taking place in order to identify appropriate intervention strategies to meet the needs of youth, to ensure that gaps in services are filled, and to enhance the quality of existing services available to youth. These agencies include, but are not limited to, the South Carolina Department of Mental Health (SCDMH), SCDJJ, and the South Carolina Department of Social Services (SCDSS). Other agencies regularly provide information in order to assist with treatment and intervention plans as the needs of the child are identified.

South Carolina assures that the state has policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for the purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders. It also assures through Section 63-19-2020

of the Children's Code that all information obtained and records are confidential. It further assures that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through Section 472 of the Social Security Act receive the protections specified in Section 471 of such Act, including a case plan and case plan review as defined in Section 475 of such Act.

d. Formula Grants Program Staff.

Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs – Juvenile Justice Programs

Phil Riley
Director

Joi Brunson

Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice Program Manager
65.8% JAG, 5% RSAT, 15% JJ Formula, 5%
Compliance,
9.2% PCFS

Aloysius S. Anderson

JJ Specialist/Compliance Monitor/Juvenile Justice
Program Coordinator
60% Compliance, 40% JJ Formula

Office of Accounting-Grants

**Robyn Conyers
Manager**

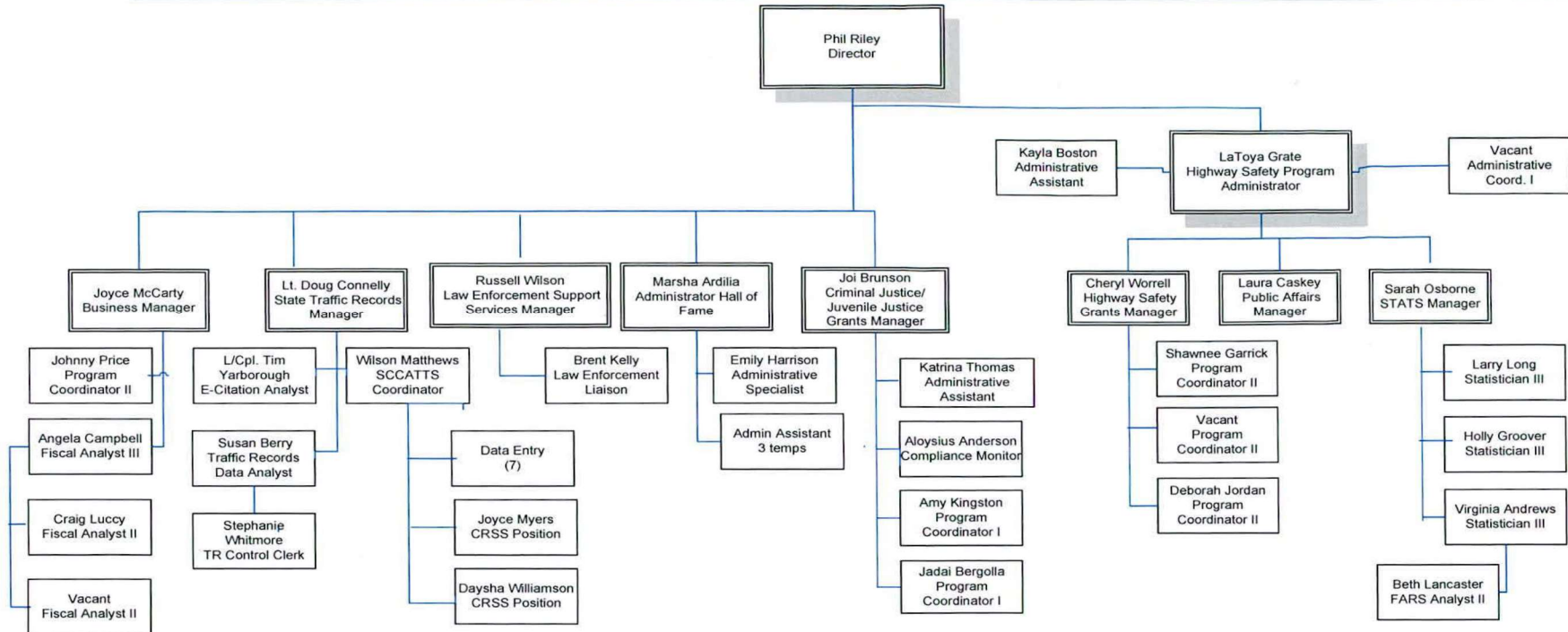
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graph TD; A[Robyn Conyers  
Manager] --> B[Penny Baskin  
Senior Accountant  
45% JAG, 34% Formula,  
8% State, 8% Forensic science  
5% RSAT]; A --> C[Jessica Spencer  
Fiscal Technician  
10% Formula, 32.7% JAG,  
57.3% State];
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**Penny Baskin
Senior Accountant
45% JAG, 34% Formula,
8% State, 8% Forensic science
5% RSAT**

**Jessica Spencer
Fiscal Technician
10% Formula, 32.7% JAG,
57.3% State**

SCDPS/Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs

April 18, 2018



Juvenile Justice Job Duties

Joi Brunson: Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice Program Manager

1. Provide overall administration of the Juvenile Justice and Criminal Justice grant programs.
2. Develop strategies for the CJ and JJ programs (Title II Part B Formula, Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant, RSAT, Justice Assistance Grant, and Paul Coverdell, Forensic Science Improvement Act Grant).
3. Direct the provision of technical assistance to state and local agencies.
4. Evaluate current legislation and policy and, upon analysis, make recommendations for criminal and juvenile justice system improvements.

Aloysius S. Anderson: JJ Specialist/Compliance Monitor

1. Manages state compliance with the four core principles of the JJDP Act; provides monthly records review and conducts statewide on-site monitoring of secure facilities licensed to hold juveniles in the Monitoring Universe; prepares the Annual Monitoring Report and verifies the accuracy of the data; tracks the impact of relevant sub-grants on state compliance with the four core principles of the JJDP Act.
2. Serves as the point of contact for the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (GJJAC). Initiates preparation of the GJJAC Annual Report to the Governor and prepares the compliance monitoring portion of this report; updates the Monitoring Universe on an annual basis; prepares and edits the Three-Year Plan and Annual Updates
3. Collects raw data from DJJ and SLED and examines the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) data at the major contact/decision points in the JJ system; updates and prepares DMC Identification Spreadsheets by collecting, analyzing, and entering data for the 46 counties and statewide into the DMC Web-based Data Entry System; completes the Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheets for statewide and three local jurisdictions; prepares a summary of the DMC assessment study; prepares the state's DMC Compliance Plan; and coordinates/facilitates DMC Committee meetings.
4. Coordinates the JJ Formula Grant Program in accordance with state and federal regulations and policy directives.
5. Reviews JJ Formula and JJ Formula PREA applications in accordance with federal regulations and policy directives. Prepares, publishes, and presents recommendations for JJ Formula grant programs to be funded for submittal to the GJJAC and the Public Safety Coordinating Council.
6. Coordinates and conducts workshops and training opportunities deemed appropriate and necessary by the office and performs other juvenile justice-related duties as assigned..
7. Coordinates project development activities and establishes funding priority for the JJ Formula grant program. Prepares strategies and criteria to be included in the annual application, guidelines and procedures documents.

Other programs administered by the South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs:

Criminal Justice	Highway Safety
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	Highway Safety Grants
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	Public Affairs
Byrne Justice Assistance Grant	Law Enforcement Support Services
Statistical Analysis Center	State Traffic Records
	Strategic Highway Safety Plan
	Statistical Research
	Fatality Analysis Reporting System

Additional Information.

Performance Measures.

The state will ensure, by Special Condition, that sub-grantees will collect and report data that measure the results of funded activities to ensure compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. Additionally, projects may reapply and be funded on a yearly basis for up to three years based on an annual evaluation of current-year grant performance.